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COLLECTION LAW.——*Continued.*

AND *be it further enacted*, That if any goods, wares or merchandize shall, after the said first day of October next, be imported or brought into the United States, in any ship or vessel whatever, belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, from any foreign port or place, without such manifest or manifests in writing, or shall not be included and described therein, or shall not agree therewith; in every such case the master or other person having the command or charge of such ship or vessel, shall forfeit a sum of money equal to the value of such goods, not included in such manifest or manifests; *Provided always*, That if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector, naval-officer and surveyor, or the major part of them, where these offices are established at any port, or to the satisfaction of the collector alone, where either of the other of the said offices is not established, or to the satisfaction of the court in which a trial shall be had concerning such forfeiture, that no part of the cargo of such ship or vessel had been unshipped, after it was taken on board, except such as shall have been specified and accounted for in the report of the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and that the manifest or manifests had been lost or mislaid, without fraud or collusion, or that the same was or were defaced by accident, or incorrect by mistake, in every such case the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred.

And be it further enacted, That every master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, laden with goods as aforesaid, and bound to any port or place in the United States, shall on his arrival within four leagues of the coast thereof, or within any of the bays, harbors ports, rivers, creeks, or inlets thereof, upon demand, produce such manifest or manifests in writing, which such master or other person is herein before required to have on board his said ship or vessel, to such officer or officers of the customs, as shall first come on board his said ship or vessel, for his or their inspection, and shall deliver to such officer or officers a true copy or copies thereof [which copy or copies shall be provided and subscribed by the said master or other person having the command or charge of such ship or vessel]; and that the officer or officers to whom the original manifest or manifests shall have been so produced, shall respectively certify upon the back thereof, that the same was or were produced, and the day and year on which the same was or were so produced, and that such copy or copies as aforesaid, was or were to him or them delivered, and shall likewise certify upon the back of such copy or copies, the day and year on which the same was or were delivered, and shall forthwith transmit such copy or copies to the respective collectors of the several districts to which the goods by such manifest or manifests shall appear respectively to be consigned; and that the said master or other person so having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall in like manner produce to the officer or officers of the customs who shall first come on board such ship or vessel upon her arrival within the limits of any district of the United States, in which the cargo or any part thereof is intended to be discharged or landed, for his or their inspection, such manifest or manifests as aforesaid, and shall also deliver to him or them a true copy or copies thereof (such copy or copies also to be provided and subscribed by the said master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel) the production of which said manifest or manifests, and the delivery of which said copy or copies thereof shall also be certified by the said officer or officers of the customs who shall so first come on board the said ship or vessel on her arrival within the limits of any such district, upon the back of the said original manifest or manifests, with the particular day and year when such manifest or manifests was or were produced to such officer or officers, and when he or they so received the said copy or copies thereof; and such officer or officers is and are hereby required forthwith to transmit or cause to be transmitted, the said copy or copies of the said manifest or manifests to the collector of that district, and the said master or person having the charge or command of the said ship or vessel, shall afterwards produce and deliver the said original manifest or manifests to the said collector. *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require of such master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, the delivery of more than one copy of each manifest to the officer or officers aforesaid, who shall first come on board of such ship or vessel, within four leagues of the coast of the United State, aforesaid, and one other copy to such officer or officers as shall first come on board, within the limits of any district for which the cargo of such ship or vessel or some part thereof shall be consigned or destined; or shall be construed to require the delivery of any such copy to any other officer; but it shall be sufficient in respect to any such other officer, to produce and shew to him the said original manifest or manifests, and the certificate or certificates thereupon.

And be it further enacted, That if the master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel laden as aforesaid, and bound to any port or place in the United States, shall not upon his arrival within four leagues of the coast thereof, or within the limits of any district thereof, where the cargo of such ship or vessel or any part thereof is intended to be discharged, produce such manifest or manifests in writing, to the proper officer or officers, upon demand thereof, and also deliver such copy or copies thereof as aforesaid according to the directions of this act in each case, or shall not give an account of the destination of such ship or vessel, which he is hereby required to do, upon request of such officer or officers, or shall give a false account of the said destination, in order to evade the production of the said manifest or manifests; the said master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall forfeit for every such refusal, neglect or offence a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars. And if such officer or officers first coming on board, in each case within the distance or limits aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to certify on the back of such manifest or manifests, the production thereof, and the delivery of such copy or copies respectively, as are herein before directed to be delivered to such officer or officers; every such officer, so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if after the arrival of any ship or vessel so laden with goods as aforesaid, and bound to the United States, within the limits of any of the districts of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, any part of the cargo of such ship or vessel shall be unladen for any purpose whatever, from out of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, within the limits or distance aforesaid, before such ship or vessel shall come to the proper place for the discharge of her cargo or some part thereof, and shall be there duly authorized by the proper officer or officers of the customs, to unlade the same, the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and the mate or other person next in command, shall respectively forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars; and the goods, wares and merchandize so unladen and unshipped, shall be forfeited and lost, except in the case of some unavoidable accident, necessity or distress of weather; of which unavoidable accident, necessity or distress, the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall give notice to, and together with two or more of the mariners on board such ship or vessel, shall make proof upon oath before the collector or other chief officer of the customs of the district, within the limits of which such accident, necessity or distress shall happen, or before the collector or other chief officer of the first district of the United States within the limits of which such ship or vessel shall afterwards arrive, if the said accident, necessity or distress shall have happened not within the limits of any district, but within four leagues of the coast of the United States (which oath the said collector or other chief officer is hereby authorized and required to administer.)

And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandize so unladen from on board of any such ship or vessel, shall be put or received into any other ship, vessel or boat, except in the case of such accident, necessity or distress as aforesaid, to be notified and proved as aforesaid, the said master or other person having the charge or command of the ship, vessel or boat into which the said goods shall be so put and received, and every other person aiding and assisting therein, shall forfeit treble the value of the said goods; and the said ship, boat or vessel shall also be forfeited and lost.

And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel which shall have arrived within the limits of any district of the United States from any foreign port or place, shall depart or attempt to depart from the same, unless to proceed on her way to some more interior district to which she may be bound, before report or entry shall have been made by the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, with the collector of some district of the United States, the said master or other person having such charge or command shall forfeit and pay the sum of four hundred dollars. And it shall be lawful for any collector, naval-officer, surveyor, or commander of any of the cutters herein after mentioned, to arrest and bring back, or cause to be arrested and brought back, such ship or vessel, to such port of the United States to which it may be most conveniently done. *Provided*, That if it shall be made to appear by the oath of the said master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and of the person next in command, or other sufficient proof to the satisfaction of the collector of the district within which such ship or vessel shall afterwards come, or to the satisfaction of the court in which the prosecution for such penalty may be had, that the said departure, or attempt to depart, was occasioned by distress of weather, pursuit or duress of enemies, or other necessity, the said penalty shall not be incurred.

And be it further enacted, That within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, at any port of the United States established by law, at which an officer of the customs resides, or within any harbor, inlet or creek thereof, if the hours of business at the office of the chief officer of the customs at such port will permit, or as soon thereafter as the said hours will permit, the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall repair to the said office, and shall make report to the said chief officer of the arrival of the said ship or vessel; and within forty-eight hours after such arrival, shall make a further report to the collector of the district in which such port may be, of the name, burthen and lading of such ship or vessel, whether in packages or stowed loose, and of the particular marks, numbers and contents of each package, and the place or places, person or persons to or for which or whom they are respectively consigned or destined, also of the place or places where she took in her lading, of what country built, from what foreign port or place she last sailed, who was master or commander of her during the voyage, who is at the time of such report master or commander of her, and (if a vessel of the United States) who are owners of her; unless the whole of such information required on the second report as aforesaid, shall have been given at the time of making the first report, in which case it shall not be necessary to make a further report. And in the cases in which the master or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel herein before required to have on board at the time of her departure from such foreign port or place for the United States, a manifest or manifests of the lading of such ship or vessel, or of any part thereof, the said master or person having the said charge or command, shall, at the time of making the said report, deliver the said manifest or manifests to the collector to whom the said report shall be made, and shall declare to the truth of such manifest or manifests, as the same ought to be, in conformity to the directions of this act. And the said master or person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall in each case declare that no part of her lading, since her departure from the said foreign port or place from which she shall be so reported to have last sailed, has been landed or unladed, or otherwise removed from on board of her, except as he shall then specify, together with the cause, time, place and manner; and shall further declare, that in case he shall afterwards discover or know of any goods, wares or merchandize, other than those by him then reported, he will forthwith thereafter make report thereof to the said collector; which report and declarations respectively shall be in writing, signed by the party making the same, and shall be attested by his oath, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and the said collector is hereby authorized and required to administer the same. And if the said master or person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel shall neglect or omit to make the said reports, or either of them, and declaration or declarations, or to deliver the said manifest or manifests, or to take the said oath, as the case may require, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the master or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel of war, or of any ship or vessel employed by any prince or state, as a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, and not permitted by the laws of such prince or state to be employed in the transportation of goods, wares or merchandize in the way of trade, to make such report and entry as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said ship or vessel to proceed with any goods, wares or merchandize brought in her, which shall be reported by the said master or other person having the charge or command of the said ship or vessel, to be destined for any foreign port or place from the district within which such ship or vessel shall first arrive, to such foreign port or place, without paying or securing the payment of any duties upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandize, as shall be actually re-exported in the said ship or vessel accordingly; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided always*, That the said master or person having the charge or command of the said ship or vessel shall first give bond with one or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the duties upon the said goods, wares and merchandize, as the same shall be estimated by the collector to whom the said report shall be made, to the satisfaction of the said collector, with condition that the said goods, wares or merchandize, or any part thereof, shall not be landed within the United States, unless due entry thereof shall have been first made, and the duties thereupon paid or secured according to law, which bond shall be cancelled in like manner as bonds herein after directed to be given for obtaining drawbacks of duties. *Provided nevertheless*, That such bond shall not be required in respect to the goods on board of any ship or vessel which shall have put into the United States from necessity, to be made appear in manner herein after prescribed.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any ship or vessel in which any goods, wares or merchandize shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, to proceed with the same from district to district within the United States, in order to the landing or delivery thereof, and the duties on such of the said goods only as shall be landed in any district, shall be paid or secured to be paid within such district.

And be it further enacted, That before any ship or vessel shall depart from the district in which she shall first arrive, for another district, with goods, wares or merchandize brought in such ship or vessel from a foreign port or place, the duties whereof shall not have been paid or secured, the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall obtain from the collector of the district from which she shall be about to depart (who is hereby required to grant the same) a copy of the report made by such master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, certified by the said collector, together with a certificate of the quantity, and particulars of the goods which shall appear to him to have been landed within his district. And within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such ship or vessel within any other district, the said master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall make report or entry to or with the collector of such other district, producing and shewing the said certified copy of his said first report, together with a certificate from each collector of any other district within which any of the goods, wares or merchandize brought in such ship or vessel shall have been before landed, of the quantity and particulars of such of the said goods, wares and merchandize as shall have been so landed in each district respectively; except in the State of Georgia, where such report shall be made within forty-eight hours: *Provided always*, That the master or person having the charge or command of the said ship or vessel shall first give bond with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of the district within which the said ship or vessel shall first arrive, in a sum equal to the amount of the duties on the residue of the said goods, according to such estimate as the said collector shall form thereof, with condition that the said residue of the said goods shall be duly entered and delivered in such other district or districts of the United States for which the same shall have been reported to be destined. And the said bond shall be cancelled or discharged by the production of a certificate or certificates from the collector or collectors of the district or districts for which the said goods shall have been reported, testifying the due entry and delivery of the said goods in such district or districts, or upon due proof to the satisfaction of the collector by whom the said bond shall have been taken, that such entry and delivery were prevented by some unavoidable accident or casualty, and that if the whole or any part of the said goods shall not have been lost, that the same has been duly entered and delivered within the United States. And if the master or person having charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall fail by his neglect or fault to obtain the said copy of his said report from the collector of the district from which he shall be so about to depart, or of any certificate which he ought to obtain as aforesaid, or shall neglect to produce and shew the same to the collector of any other district to which the said ship or vessel shall afterwards proceed, within the time for that purpose herein before specified, he shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect or omission five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the owner or owners, consignee or consignees of any goods, wares or merchandize on board of any such ship or vessel, or in case of his, her or their absence or sickness, his, her or their known factor or agent, in his, her or their names, within fifteen days after report of the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel to the collector of the district for which such goods, wares or merchandize shall be destined, shall make entry thereof with the said collector, and shall specify in such entry the particular marks, numbers and contents of each package or parcel whereof they shall consist, or if in bulk, the quantity and quality, together with the nett prime cost thereof; and shall also produce to the said collector, if any such there be, the original invoice or invoices, or other documents in lieu thereof, and bill or bills of lading; all which shall be done upon the oath of the person by whom such entry shall be made, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief; who shall thereby also declare that if he or she shall afterwards discover or know of any other goods, wares or merchandizes imported in such ship or vessel, belonging or consigned to the person or persons by whom, or on whose behalf such entry shall have been made, he or she will forthwith make known the same, in order to the due entry thereof, and the payment or securing the payment of the duties thereupon: *Provided always*, That where the particulars of any such goods, wares or merchandize shall be unkown, in lieu of the entry herein before directed to be made, an entry thereof shall be made and received according to the circumstances of the case, the party making the same, declaring upon oath all that he or she knows or believes concerning the quantity and particulars of the said goods, and that he or she has no other knowledge or information concerning the same; which entry, as well the first as the last, shall be made in writing, and shall be subscribed by the party making the same.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

EXTRACT.

IT is not only the man of the world who idolizes power, tho in the garb of villainy, and persecutes dishonesty when united to weakness, but even those who bear the specious title of philosophers are apt to be dazzled with the brilliancy of success, and to treat qualities and characters differently according to the smiles or frowns of fortune.

THE OBSERVER.——No. XX.

When the political pot boils the ſcum riſes to the top.

TO THE FREEMEN OF CONNECTICUT.

GENTLEMEN,

A FREE and unbiaſſed Elector is a moſt digni nified character. The truſt repoſed in you by God and the Conſtitution, of ſelecting the moſt fit perſons to compoſe the national and ſtate legi ſlatures, if faithfully diſcharged, will preſerve liberty to you, and be the defence of your chil dren againſt the attempts of wicked men. The moſt ſolemn ſituation in which a freeman can ſtand, is when he gives his ſuffrage for the ruler of his country; and tranſactions of this kind ought never to be dictated either by levity or party ſpi rit. If men, deſtitute of moral principles and wiſdom, are elected, the deſtructive meaſures may be theirs, but remember it is you who give them the power; and the greater ſin will lie at your door, for furniſhing them with the opportunity. The electors of this ſtate have always proved themſelves to be honeſt and enlightened men.— You have generally preferred your beſt and moſt able citizens, and under a firm reliance on you protection, they have advocated ſuch public mea ſures, as are moſt directly for your intereſt; and have given to themſelves and to their conſtitu ents, a dignity in the eyes of the whole union.— It is already remarked by the moſt ſagacious i other States, that if Connecticut continues ſuch men in the National Legiſlature, as ſhe has alrea dy furniſhed, ſhe will in a manner hold the bal ance of power between the oppoſing intereſts i the Union, and continue to herſelf that influence which the virtue and induſtry of her citizens merit; but if at any time ſhe ſuffers herſelf to be duped by deſigning candidates; if ſhe prefers men of artifice and the ſplendor of words, to thoſe whoſe political wiſdom and experience have been proved; if ſhe forgets the merits of thoſe, whoſe mercantile abilities are able to comprehend the intereſts of foreign nations, and of the differen ſtates; if ſhe ſhould be ſo far infatuated, as to ele vate men, whoſe practice inſults all the ſacred and pure laws of morality, from that moment ſhe muſt ſink in the Union—her importance will be meaſured by her narrow limits, and her influence will ſink into perpetual forgetfulneſs.

The motto I have choſen moſt decidedly applies to the preſent moment. The political bot is boil ing, and caſts up much ſcum The election o your federal repreſentatives draws near, and thoſe ſelf-ſeeking and ambitious men, who wiſh for the places of your preſent members, are by their in ſtruments, filling all the public prints with ſlan der; they are caſting every poſſible reflection on Congreſs—on the members of this ſtate—on the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſion, and on the official departments.—They would fain make you believe that Congreſs have been together ſix months, merely to carry away their wages, and done no public buſineſs—they have made uſe of fly delu ſion and low buffoonry—and they endeavor to a larm all your feelings by an inſinuation that your liberties and properties are endangered. That jealous headed men, ſhould do this occaſionally is not ſurpriſing—and their ſpleen and conſequence is diſſipated with their blaſts; but when we ſee ſuch attempts perpetuated in the face of reaſon and ſtubborn facts, it proves a deſperate deſign to ſucceed at all events in raiſing themſelves. If there be any one ſtate in the Union, particularly benefited by the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſion, Connecticut is the ſtate. It is true the ſeſſion was long, and produced diviſion of opinion, and ſometimes heat in diſcuſſion; but the meaſures which cauſed this protraction, were ſuch, that the Connecticut members ought to have contended for them through the whole, inſtead of half the year, if they could not have been effected ſooner. We are told Congreſs have done nothing. Is the funding ſyſtem nothing? Is the aſſumption of the ſtate debts, and the proviſion of ways and means nothing!? Is the arrangement of a national ſyſtem of national revenue and its application nothing? Is it nothing to bring together and harmonize a thouſand oppoſing intereſts, through a diſtrict of country, 1200 miles in length, and half that in breadth? Is it nothing to arrange a plan for the ſettlement of accounts between the States amounting to more than one hundred millions? The two ſeſſions of Congreſs which we have ſeen, had to execute greater duties than were ever done on earth by one ſet of actors; to lay anew all the foundations of a great nation. Could this be done in a hurry—or may we ſuppoſe the repreſentatives from any part of the Union would ſuffer themſelves to be driven, in things ſo intereſting to their conſtituents? Theſe ſubjects required much diſcuſſion—light was to be collected from the condition —from the advantages—and from the particular preſſures ſubſiſting in every part of the empire. Honeſt and great men had different opinions on all theſe momentous ſubjects; it was the caſe in Congreſs, and more ſo in the country—and had Congreſs proceeded with precipitation it would have convulſed the empire, and their own heads would have been forfeited for raſhneſs. Still we are told Congreſs have done nothing. It is now eighteen months ſince their power commenced—they have been in ſeſſion ten months—and in that ſpace have done more than the old Congreſs did in ſeven years, when in conſtant ſeſſion, antecedent to the preſent government.—We are told that Congreſs ſit but four hours in a day. It is granted—but the greater part of the ſame members ſpend from four to eight hours in private committees, in arranging and preparing buſineſs for the houſe—this is the moſt expeditious method which can be deviſed, and is a ſlavery more than proportionate to the gratitude of their columniators.

The buſineſs of compenſation is again brought up. I ſhall ſay nothing new, but refer you to the ſecond number of this paper, in which it was ſhewn, that the preſent compenſation, is leſs than the average wages given by the aſſemblies of the ſeveral ſtates under the old government; the ſeſſion was then conſtant—and is now but part of the time—and the members were then more nu merous—ſo that the expences of government are now greatly leſſened.

I have no mind to trace out and repeat to you all the inſinuations which have been made, for I conſider the whole a dirty buſineſs, and the work of a party—and I have the higheſt confidence that the Electors in Connecticut, will not at this juncture, give up to inſult, thoſe gentlemen, who have in ſo decided a manner ſupported the intereſts of the ſtate. Had they done otherwiſe than they have done, you muſt have condemned them—had they been the means of curtailing the ſeſſion, and left undone the great objects of your intereſt, they would have deſerved rejection for their unfaithfulneſs.

I am neither the inſtrument, nor the dependent of any of the preſent members, but a friend to all of them, and to all men in the ſtate, whoſe moral principles and practice is conſiſtent with the public good.

Doubtleſs other men are as good and as capable as thoſe now in office; but it is not ſuch who make the preſent commotion. I am always an enemy to change in government, without ſome urgent reaſon: It is injuſtice to thoſe who ſerve you, moſt of whom have quitted lucrative employments, and other honorary proſpects to ſerve you in this way, depending on your protection, when like honeſt men they had done their duty—it will be injuſtice to yourſelves, for it is not poſſible that new men ſhould meet the artifice of your enemies with ſuch ſucceſs as thoſe who have learned their ways by experience.

To the great body of ſubſtantial Freemen, who are incapable of being actuated by a party ſpirit, I addreſs myſelf——BE STEADY, AND YOU WILL BE SAFE.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath, at this time, become peculiarly neceſſary to warn the citizens of the United States againſt a violation of the Treaties made at Hopewell, on the Keowee, on the twenty-eighth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty five; and on the third and tenth days of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, between the United States and the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickaſaw nations of Indians; and to enforce an act, entitled, "an act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes;" copies of which treaties and act are hereunto annexed: I have therefore thought fit to require, and I do by theſe preſents require all officers of the United States, as well civil as military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, to govern themſelves according to the treaties and act aforeſaid, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Seal of the United States, in the city of New-York, the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt, in the year of our LORD one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States.

(SIGNED.) G. WASHINGTON.

By The Preſident,
(SIGNED.) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ARTICLES *of a* TREATY *concluded at* Hopewell, *on the* Keowee, *near* Seneca Old Town, *between* Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, and Joſeph Martin, *Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part—and* Yockonahoma, great Medal Chief of Soonacoha, Yockehoopoie, leading Chief of Bugtoogoloo, Mingohoopoie, leading Chief of Haſkooqua, Tobocoh, great Medal Chief of Congaltoo, Pooſhemaſtubie, Gorget Captain of Sonayazo, and thirteen ſmall Medal Chiefs of the firſt Claſs, twelve Medal and Gorget Captains, *Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary of all the* Choctaw Nations, *of the other part.*

THE Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, give peace to all the Choctaw nation, and receive them into the favor and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions:

ARTICLE I.

The commiſſioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw nation, ſhall reſtore all the priſoners, citizens of the United States, or ſubjects of their allies, to their entire liberty, if any there be in the Choctaw nation. They ſhall alſo reſtore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war, from the citizens, to ſuch perſon, and at ſuch time and place as the Commiſſioners of the United States of America ſhall appoint, if any there be in the Choctaw nation.

ARTICLE II.

The Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw nation, do hereby acknowledge the tribes and towns of the ſaid nation, and the lands within the boundary allotted to the ſaid Indians, to live and hunt on, as mentioned in the third article, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other ſovereign whoſoever.

ARTICLE III.

The boundary of the lands, hereby allotted to the Choctaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and ſhall be the following, viz. Beginning at a point on the thirty-firſt degree of north latitude, where the eaſtern boundary of the Natches diſtrict ſhall touch the ſame; thence eaſt along the ſaid thirty-firſt degree of north latitude, being the ſouthern boundary of the United States of America, until it ſhall ſtrike the eaſtern boundary of the lands on which the Indians of the ſaid nation did live and hunt on the twenty-ninth of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two, while they were under the protection of the King of Great-Britain; thence northerly along the ſaid eaſtern boundary until it ſhall meet the northern boundary of the ſaid lands; thence weſterly along the ſaid northern boundary until it ſhall meet the weſtern boundary thereof; thence ſoutherly along the ſame to the beginning; ſaving and reſerving for the eſtabliſhment of trading poſts, three tracts or parcels of lands, of ſix miles ſquare each, at ſuch places as the United States in Congreſs ſhall think proper; which poſts, and the lands annexed to them, ſhall be to the uſe, and under the government of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV.

If any citizen of the United States, or other perſon not being an Indian, ſhall attempt to ſettle on any of the lands hereby allotted to the Indians to live and hunt on, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit the protection of the United States of America, and the Indians may puniſh him or not as they pleaſe.

ARTICLE V.

If any Indian or Indians, or perſons reſiding among them, or who ſhall take refuge in their nation, ſhall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizen of the United States of America, or perſon under their protection, the tribe to which ſuch offenders may belong, or the nation, ſhall be bound to deliver him or them up to be puniſhed according to the ordinances of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled; provided that the puniſhment ſhall not be greater than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

ARTICLE VI.

If any citizen of the United States of America, or perſon under their protection, ſhall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian, ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be puniſhed in the ſame manner as if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed on a citizen of the United States of America; and the puniſhment ſhall be in preſence of ſome of the Choctaws, if any will attend at the time and place; and that they may have an opportunity ſo to do, due notice, if practicable, of the time of ſuch intended puniſhment ſhall be ſent to ſome one of the tribes.

ARTICLE VII.

It is underſtood that the puniſhment of the innocent, under the idea of retaliation, is unjuſt, and ſhall not be practiſed on either ſide, except where there is a manifeſt violation of this treaty; and then it ſhall be preceded, firſt by a demand of juſtice, and if refuſed, then by a declaration of hoſtilities.

ARTICLE VIII.

For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppreſſions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhall have the ſole and excluſive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in ſuch manner as they think proper.

ARTICLE IX.

Until the pleaſure of Congreſs be known, reſpecting the eighth article, all traders, citizens of the United States of America, ſhall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns, of the Choctaws, to trade with them, and they ſhall be protected in their perſons and property, and kindly treated.

ARTICLE X.

The ſaid Indians ſhall give notice to the citizens of the United States of America, of any deſigns which they may know or ſuſpect to be formed in any neighboring tribe, or by any perſon whoſoever, againſt the peace, trade or intereſt of the United States of America.

ARTICLE XI.

The hatchet ſhall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States of America, and friendſhip re-eſtabliſhed between the ſaid States on the one part, and all the Choctaw nation on the other part, ſhall be univerſal; and the contracting parties ſhall uſe their utmoſt endeavors to maintain the peace given as aforeſaid, and friendſhip re-eſtabliſhed.

IN WITNESS of all, and every thing herein determined, between the United States of America and all the Choctaws, We, their underwritten Commiſſioners, by virtue of our full powers, have ſigned this Definitive Treaty, and have cauſed our Seals to be hereunto affixed.

DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this third Day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſix.

(SIGNED) BENJAMIN HAWKINS,
ANDREW PICKENS,
JOSEPH MARTIN.

Yockenahoma, Yockehoopoie, Mingohoopoie, Tobocoh, Pooſhemaſtuby, Pooſhahooma, Tſucoonoohoopoie, Shinſhemaſtuby, Yoopakooma, Stoonokoohoopoie, Tchakuhbay, Pooſhemaſtuby, Tuſkkahoomoch, Tuſhkahoomoch, Yooſtenochha, Tootehooma, Toobenohoomoch, Cſhecoopoohoomoch, Stonakoohoopoie, Tuſhkoheegohta, Teſhuhenochloch, Pooſbonaltla, Okanconnooba, Autoonachuba, Pangekoolock, Steabee, Tenctehenna, Tuſhkementabock, Tuſhtallay, Cſhnaangchabba, Cunnopoie.

(WITNESS) WILLIAM BLOUNT,
JOHN WOODS,
SAMUEL TAYLOR,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
BENJAMIN LAWRENCE.

JOHN PITCHLYNN, JAMES COLE, *Interpreters.*

EXTRACTS.

POMP and ſplendor ſeem to be the faſhionable recommendations of the times; whereas virtue and integrity ought to be the criterion of merit. Theſe things have introduced a pernicious emulation in dreſs, which pervades all ranks of people; they influence the views and wiſhes of multitudes; and have excited many to ſquander away their eſtates on gewgaws and trinkets:—Bankruptcy is invariably the conſequence of ſuch folly in all countries.

An injury unanſwered, in courſe grows weary of itſelf, and dies away in a voluntary remorſe.

LONDON, July 15.

YESTERDAY Lieut. Gen. Sir Rober Boyd paid his respects to all the members of the cabinet who are in town. He is, it is said, appointed to succeed Lord Heathfield, as governor of Gibraltar.

The several packets to the West-Indies, New-York, Halifax, and Lisbon, which have been detained for government dispatches at Falmouth, are intended to sail from thence to-morrow, if the wind be fair.

The formidable preparations throughout the several ports of this kingdom, as well as those thro' Spain, and even those of our neighbours of France indicate, in powerful terms, almost the certainty of an approaching war, and seem to threaten, in the language of hostile indignation, a general rupture; yet notwithstanding all these extraordinary exertions, there are extant at this moment, circular letters of a late date, from the Compte de Florida Blanca, to the principals of the several trading houses in the several sea port towns of Spain, assuring them, that all intentions of war are laid aside; advising them to continue their traffic with Great Britain as usual, and insuring to them the security and safety of their property.

Yesterday morning Mr. Shaw, the messenger, arrived at the duke of Leed's office, with dispatches from earl Gower, at Paris.

Mr. Shaw reports, that on the road between Calais and Paris he saw several people who were pointed out to him, as being in wait to apprehend the person of the late duke of Orleans, whom it was further reported at Calais had received notice of this conspiracy against him, and it is believed he would in consequence return to London.

The duke of Orleans it is true did go to Brighton—but from Brighton, on Friday last, he sailed for Dieppe.

A Chelsea pensioner in Scotland, on his Majesty's birth-day, after getting himself completely drunk, out of his abundant zeal, actually set fire to his own house, by way of bonfire, which was soon reduced to ashes.

Sir Gerrard Vanneck's unsuccessful attempt of the county of Suffolk, stands among the most expensive of electioneering contests. It is computed that 30,000l. will not repay him.

In England, says a Frenchman, humanity is extended to the animals which are destined to the slaughter-house. Famished dogs are not permitted to anticipate their tortures. Yet, the Negroes of the English colonies are still more unfortunate than those of the French. But these Negroes possess the same virtues.

During the late American war, a Negro, belonging to Colonel Langdon, followed his master in a painful march:—Seeing the Colonel almost overcome with fatigue, he said, *Master, you suffer great deal, but you fight for liberty; me too suffer, with patience, if me have liberty to defend!*—The Colonel gave him this precious gift on the spot; and he has not since had a more zealous defender, a more disinterested friend, or a more faithful servant.

There is no example of a Negro having returned ingratitude for the gift of liberty. They are not, however, ignorant that you only restore that of which you had no right to deprive them. Who can see without being affected, the honest James (the Negro whose anecdote is every where known) approach the beneficent Quaker who had just given him his liberty, and hear him say: "Give me thy hand, generous man, that I may place it on my heart, that this may be the first act of that liberty which you restore to me.

In former times it was counted a hardship to be elected member of Parliament, and the Members were allowed wages, four shillings a day for members of counties, and two shillings for others. —The case, somehow or other, is strangely altered now.

It surely is a desirable thing to be a member of Parliament, more to be "desired than gold, yea than much fine gold." One candidate, for a county not far from Surry—and yet not Surry itself, has *one hundred coaches* in pay, at *four pounds* pr. day —and between one thing and another, this gentleman is supposed to spend three thousand pounds a day.

At another election, for a borough, a voter was imported from France, whither he had retired some years for the benefit of certain benefits, which he could not receive in this country—in a word, he was an outlaw—and the expedition with which he returned after the poll, was therefore none of the slowest.

Statement of the property of the clergy, translated from an authenicated French paper.

IT is anxiously demanded, what can be the amount of the property of the clergy.

A compleat solution of the question may be had in Morery's dictionary, published in the year 1759. *See tome 3d page 713—Art. France.*

Archbishopricks and bishopricks possess more than 40,000 parishes. There are 1356 abbies—12400 priories—246 commanderies of Malta—152,000 chapels, each with a chaplain; to which must be added, nunneries, amounting to 1057—convents of different religious orders, to 14,777.

The clergy possess altogether 9000 castles, with jurisdictions, besides 252,000 farms—17000 acres in vineyards—and 3000 ditto, for which they are entitled to a third or a quarter of the produce.

The total revenue of all these properties amounts to 312,000,000 of livres.

This computation is taken from the records of the assembly of the clergy, held in Paris in the year 1655; but since the parishes, possessions, and annual income have increased in proportion with the conquests of Lewis the XIVth, and the causes hereafter mentioned.

Causes of Increase.

1. The value of coin which was then 28 livres, 13 sols, is now 56 livres a marck.

2. The above declaration did not comprehend the forests, mills, press houses, ovens, tile kilns, iron works, archbishops and bishops palaces, gardens and houses for the use of nuns, monks and curates—therefore their value must be added.

3. The revenues of several congregations, such as missionaries, seminaries, metropolitan and collegiate chapters, nearly equal to a fifth of the aforesaid income.

4. The provinces and principalities, either conquered, or annexed to the kingdom, since the year 1655, are as follows: Alsace, Franche Comte, Rouffillon, Trois Eveches, Hainault, Flanders, Artois, Cambresis, Lorraine, Burrois, Orange, Monaco, Foix, Corsica, where there are five bishopricks. The churche's revenues in these provinces and principalities amount to one half of the sum stated in the above mentioned declaration.

From these observations and causes of increase it may be ascertained that the annual income of the clergy is four times greater than it was, or was said to be, in the declaration made in the year 1655, viz. 1,248,000,000 of livres, equal to 1,250,000,000 guineas in principal.

WHAT A PRIZE!

TORBAY, July 9.

Sailed this morning, the Southampton and Minerva frigates, in quest of two Spanish frigates cruising off Scilly, one of which fired upon the expedition cutter, lately come into Falmouth.

The above vessels are the primest sailers in the British navy, and in the event of their coming up with the Dons, a reasonable reparation of the injury offered to our flag, may be expected.

The Spaniards for several months past have been pouring troops into all their West-India islands.

A large fleet of Spanish ships has been seen lately steering their course for Hispaniola.

The Spanish fleet is reported to be well manned, and in much greater force than was at first suspected.

Four Hanoverian regiments are destined for Gibraltar, to join and assist in the defence of that garrison. Of course every thing wears each day a greater semblance of hostility.

The Congress, for a general pacification on the continent, is confidently said to be suddenly broken up; and the Minister of the King of Prussia has returned to his court *re infecta*. Should this be true which we are warranted to believe, the treaty about Nootka Sound will of course go to the ground, and a general war be inevitable.

It is likewise said, that in consequence of affairs taking this turn, six regiments of Hessians and Hanoverians are taken up for the service of Great-Britain.

On Tuesday last, at Aix la Chapelle, of a paralytic stroke, died the gallant veteran of the Rock, Lord Heathfield.

As long as valor can excite the tribute of virtue—as long as courage and conduct continue the objects of veteran praise, and youthful emulation, so long shall the fame of Elliot shine in undiminished splendor.

BOSTON, September 11.

A FINE DAY's WORK.

We mention the following authentick particulars, as well to shew the spirit of enterprize of our countrymen, as the fertility of the soil. Mr. Willard of Charleston, No. 4, a short time since built a barn, 40 feet by 28, raised it, covered it, and put into it nine hundred shocks of wheat, and all in one day. The shocks will produce at least one thousand bushels of wheat; and part of the timber of which the barn is constructed, was growing in the field on the above day.

THE PRESIDENT's PORTRAIT,

Is finished by TRUMBULL—and a fine thing it is; designed and executed in his superiour style of excellence. It is a full length, in his uniform of blue and buff—boots and spurs—head uncovered,—most nobly relieved, in contract with a luminous cloud and fine light sky—nearly a front position, with his right hand and arm thrown on the saddle of an elegant white horse, with inimitable ease—the beast in the action of biting the middle-joint of his near foreleg:—This position of the horse shows his neck to great advantage, while it leaves the PRESIDENT's head, as it ought to be, the most conspicuous object in the picture. There are distant prospects of particular and interesting scenes, as accompaniments. The whole piece is designed to convey to posterity an idea of THE MAN, at that most interesting period, when he finished his career of military glory—the evacuation of New-York. It is therefore a warm, and highly animated business in every respect.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 25th July and received by the ship Manchester, Capt. Clay.

"War is still uncertain, although the utmost exertions are making in fitting out two grand fleets under the command of Howe, Barrington, Hood, &c."

Extract from another House, July 24.

"Nothing appears to be as yet absolutely determined on as to peace or war, but it is our opinion, and we think you may certainly reckon, that *WAR* will be the result of the present dispute with Spain."

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 18.

Under the auspices of the federal government, what a happy change has taken place in our country! Before the adoption of the Federal Constitution "every head was sick, and every heart faint" —and it may be very safely asserted, that our commerce, agriculture and manufactures owe their present encouraging aspect entirely to a confidence in government: PEACE and SECURITY spring from this as from their proper source; in peace, the arts flourish, and the security of laws draws into circulation the portable property of every individual in a community; it is therefore to contradict our senses to say that we derive no national advantages from the general government—and he is an enemy to the best interest of his country who attempts to depreciate its blessings, or lessen the confidence of the people in its administration.

REPRESENTATION is the safeguard of freedom: It is a discovery of modern legislation, and like other results of dear bought experience, and long investigation, is proportionably to be valued; but like every other important privilege, is liable to be abused.—It is abused; or rather the people abuse themselves, when a fickleness of mind induces them to change old and faithful servants for new ones, who must necessarily have a character to form. It is abused, when by the arts of unprincipled men, the idea of rotation in office is made a stalking horse, under cover of which, persons, who have no right to the public confidence, receive the suffrages of the people.

The freedom of election is a shadow without a substance, unless the people feel themselves at perfect liberty to chuse their *best men* —and in directing their choice, there is no guide so infallible as experience—experience of the worth, probity, and abilities of those who have already served them. This I conceive to be one of the most invaluable privileges of a free citizen; a privilege, that the principle of rotation, as contended for by some demagogues and seekers for places, absolutely destroys; and it is certainly the heighth of bad policy to introduce new men into office, where experience is one of the first and most essential requisites.

Extract of a letter from Boston, Sept. 12.

Electioneering runs nigh here: I hardly think there will be an alteration in Suffolk, Essex, or Middlesex: In the other districts, change is more probable.

Extract of another letter of same date.

Our newspapers keep it up as to electioneering: The great Law Reformer has attacked the *Cincin.* with a second edition of *raw head and bloody bones*: He is I think on a wrong scent: Success in a political enterprise, affords the only prospect to a reformer: This has not attended some former attempts of this thunderer against the BAR-CALL.

I trust we shall not be given up to delusion: But if the views of some folks succeed, and our rulers should be of their stamp, we shall be in a deplorable situation.

Mr. AMES retains the confidence of his former electors—and I think will be re-chosen, maugre all the misrepresentation of the anti-federal junto.

The Hon. PELEG COFFIN, of Nantucket, is a candidate for the district, now represented by Col. Leonard: He is a good man, and a merchant, and is well acquainted with the Fisheries, and commercial interests of the United States.

The copiousness of the English language is a subject of frequent observation; but in no instance has it ever been more fully exemplified than in the answers of The President of the United States, to the numerous addresses which have been presented to him from all parts of the Union. These addresses have necessarily been uniform in some predominant features, for one sentiment of attachment to the father of the great American family glows in the bosom of every member of it: The manner of expressing that sentiment has varied in almost every instance: Different political bodies, and corporations, sects and professions, have clothed their professions of respect in a rich variety of language—all speaking the feelings of the heart. These have been answered in a series of replies, which at once astonish and delight—and to the last, we find an appositeness which satisfies—a novelty, which surprises; and a benevolence which kindles a congenial flame in every ingenuous mind.

The Pennsylvania Packet of 16th inst. contains the following list of Candidates for Federal Representatives:

Thomas Fitzsimons,	Jasper Yates,
Thomas Hartley,	William Bradford,
F. A. Muhlenberg,	William Finley,
Edward Tilghman,	James Ross, of Washington.

William Maclay,——Senator.

The anniversary Commencement of Yale College, in New-Haven, was held the 8th instant; the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on nineteen gentlemen, and twenty-four candidates commenced *Bachelors of Arts.*

Several honorary degrees were conferred—among others the degree of Doctor of Laws, on the Hon. ELIAS BOUDINOT, and the Hon. OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Esq'rs; the Rev. JAMES COGSWELL, of Windham, was created Doctor in Divinty.

The President of the United States was expected to arrive at Mount Vernon on Saturday last.

Accounts from various parts of Europe concur in sentiment that there will be no war between England and Spain.

MARRIED]—On Wednesday evening last, at Flushing, Long-Island, by the Rev. Mr. Hammel—Miss SALLY ASPINWALL, daughter of the late John Aspinwall, Esq. to Col. RICHARD PLATT, of this city.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12s4 a 12s6.
INDENTS 7s1. a 7s2.
STATE SECURITIES 8s.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST. — NEW-YORK.

Brig Betsey, Mesnard, London, 49 days.
Hope, Hawley, Cape-Francois,
Peter, Brooks, St. Sebastian, 70

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XX.—CONTINUED.

Faible enfant, qui de Guiſe adorait les caprices
Et dont on ignorait les vértus et les vices.

FRANCIS IId, in this year, 1560, iſſued a proclamation concerning the affairs of the nation, and declared that he had reſolved to aſſemble at Fontainbleau, all the Princes and the Notables of his kingdom, in order to take their advice concerning the urgent neceſſities of the ſtate. He granted to all his ſubjects full liberty to come there in perſon or by deputies, or to ſend memorials to lay open their grievances, with promiſe to give them a favorable hearing, and to grant all their requeſts as far as equity and reaſon would permit.

The real intention of the Guiſes at this time, was to take vengeance of their rivals: but to conceal this deſign under the moſt profound diſſimulation, until a favorable moment ſhould arrive, to carry it into execution. A ſeries of refinement in artifice, was practiſed to put off their guard, the Prince de Condé, the Conſtable de Montmorenci, the Admiral Coligni, and all the others of their party: at the ſame time that arrangements were made in all the Provinces, and troops were aſſembled about the court, under commanders who were in its confidence.

About this time died the Chancellor Olivier, deſtroyed, as was reported, by chagrin at the cruelties practiſed at Amboiſe, and was ſucceeded by Michel de L'Hôpital, who united to a profound erudition, a conſummate experience in buſineſs.

To ſhow the univerſal prevalence of emulation and rivalry, of jealouſy and envy, not only between oppoſite parties, but among individuals of the ſame party, it is neceſſary to obſerve here, that De L'Hôpital, notwithſtanding his genius, ſo penetrating and ſo fruitful in reſources, was elevated, with great difficulty to this eminent dignity by the Queen-mother, in oppoſition to the Guiſes, who inſiſted long for Louis de Morvilliers. Catharine began to dread the too great elevation of the Guiſes, and wiſhed to confer this important office on a ſubject entirely devoted to her intereſts.

At the aſſembly of the Notables at Fontainbleau, were found the chiefs of both parties, excepting the Princes of Bourbon, one of whom, however, the King of Navarre, ſent his ſecretary La Sague. After the cuſtomary ſpeeches of the King, Queen, Chancellor, Duke of Guiſe and Cardinal de Lorrain, Coligni aroſe, approached the King, and preſented him a paper, ſaying that it was a petition of thoſe of the reformed religion, who had inſtructed him to preſent it to his Majeſty, founded on the faith of edicts by which he had permitted all his ſubjects to lay open their grievances. He added, that although it was not ſigned by any one, yet if his Majeſty ſhould order it, one hundred and fifty thouſand men were ready to ſubſcribe it. The petition demanded only liberty of conſcience, and to have churches for public worſhip in the cities. The Cardinal de Lorrain, with all that impetuoſity, which, the natural vehemence of his temper added to the ardor of his ſpiritual zeal and temporal ambition, inſpired, called it ſeditious, inſolent, raſh, and heretical: and added, that if to intimidate the youth of the King, Coligni had advanced that it would be ſigned by one hundred and fifty thouſand rebels, he would be reſponſible for a million of good citizens, ready to repreſs the impudence of the factious, and compel reſpect to the royal authority.

As to the differences of religion, thoſe who inclined to Calviniſm, propoſed to demand of the Pope, a free general council, where they might diſcuſs and decide by common conſent, the matters of controverſy: that if the Sovereign Pontiff ſhould refuſe to grant one, the King ought, after the example of ſome of his wiſe predeceſſors, to aſſemble a national council. But the Cardinal of Lorrain, anſwered that there was no occaſion for any other council than that which the Pope had already called at Trent, which had already reprehended and condemned the doctrines of the innovators, oppoſed to the Romiſh church.

As to the conſtitution and government of the ſtate, after an infinity of propoſitions and diſcuſſions, ſuggeſted by the variety of intereſts, Montlue or Marillac, by the ſecret order of the Queen, propoſed an Aſſembly of the States General: and the two parties, with one voice conſented. The Conſtable, the Admiral and their partizans, by the hope of obtaining a change in the miniſtry, the Queen-mother and the Guiſes, becauſe they hoped to deſtroy their rivals. An edict was accordingly paſſed at Fontainbleau, for holding the States General, and the ſecretaries of ſtate expedited letters patents to all the Provinces of the Kingdom, with orders to ſend, in the month of October, their deputies to Orleans, there to hold the States General.

To be continued.

☞ *Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.——Price 1/7.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES CHRONICLE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gibraltar to his friend in America, dated June 16, 1790.

"THE Effendi, who is the Prime Miniſter, kept his [The Emperor of Morocco] death concealed ſeveral days, during which time he ſent the treaſure with a ſtrong guard to the capital, and diſpatched a courier to Muli El-Azed, informing him of the death of his father. El-Azed in an inſtant ordered himſelf to be proclaimed in the tomb of Abſolem, Emperor of Morocco, mounts his horſe, and goes direct for Tetuan, at which place I was at the time of his arrival. He was received by every one with open arms, and declared Emperor in all their places of worſhip. The firſt order that he gave was, that every Jew in that city ſhould be put to death.—This was nearly being carried into execution, but a worthy fellow who had been with him during his travels requeſted that he would ſuſpend his order, as being contrary to the laws of *Mahomet* and *God*. The new Emperor then ordered every man, woman and child of the Jewiſh religion to be ſtripped naked, their goods, money and property of every kind to be given to his troops. This was actually done:—and of all the ſcenes that ever I ſaw, this was the moſt horrid.—Think within yourſelf to ſee thouſands of beautiful women going round the ſtreets in the greateſt diſtreſs, without a ſingle rag of clothes upon them. My rooms were as full of women as they could ſtow, and I do declare to you, that every article of clothes, blankets, ſheets, &c. ſave what I wore, were appropriated to their uſe. My pen cannot deſcribe to you the horrid ſituation they were in, *cut*, *beat*, and *abuſed* by every raſcal they came near. Many hundreds of their women were *raviſhed* by the black troops. This horrid ſcene being over, he enquired for the Spaniſh and Engliſh Vice-Conſuls, who were both Jews. He ordered them both to be tied up by their heels, there to remain until they died. At the requeſt of the Engliſh Admiral, the Engliſh Vice-Conſul did not ſuffer, but a much better man, the Spaniſh, ſuffered as above.

The many cruelties he has committed would be too much for me to deſcribe, or you to read. He next proceeded to Tangiers, Sallee, &c. but in place of acting as he had done at Tetuan, he was adviſed to exact large ſums of money, which was done all along as he paſſed. He is now created Emperor all over the Empire. It was generally thought he would meet with oppoſition from ſome of his brothers, but in place of that wherever he made his appearance they fled.

NEW-LONDON, *Sept.* 8.

IT is recommended to thoſe who put up beef for a foreign market—1ſt, That in cutting up their beef they would uſe a long ſharp knife to cut the fleſh, and a ſteel plate back ſaw to cut the bone, inſtead of an ax or cleaver, as the cutting and ſawing leaves the meet ſquare and unbruiſed, and fair to the eye after ſalting and packing.

2d. A ſure way of putting up beef to remain good and fit for any market for the ſpace of years—Apply to a barrel of pick'd or meſs beef, cut in 4lb. or 6lb. pieces, half buſhel Liverpool ſalt, 2 or 3lb. coarſe brown ſugar, 4oz. ſalt-petre—pack it cloſe—let your caſk be well hoop'd and pickled. This has been experienced by a friend this 40 years, who never loſt any ſo put up.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CIDER.

THE apples after being thrown in a heap ſhould always be covered from the weather. The later the cider is made the better, as the juices are then more perfectly ripened, and leſs danger to be feared from fermentation. Nothing does more harm to cider than a mixture of rotten apples with the ſound. The apples ought to be ground ſo cloſe as to break the ſeeds, which gives the liquor an agreeable bitter. The pumice alſo, ſhould be preſſed through hair bags, and the juice ſtrained through two ſieves, the uppermoſt of hair, the lowermoſt of muſlin. After this the cider ſhould be put into open caſks, when great attention is neceſſary to diſcover the exact time in which the pumice ſtill remaining in the juice, riſes on the top, which happens from the third to the tenth day, according as the weather is more or leſs warm. This body does not remain upon the top more than two hours; conſequently great care ſhould be taken to draw off the cider before it ſinks, which may be done by means of a plug. When drawn off, the cider is put into caſks. Particular attention is again required to prevent the fermentation, when the leaſt inclination towards it is diſcovered. This may be done by means of a ſmall quantity of cider ſpirits, about one gallon to the hogſhead. In March the cider ſhould be again drawn off, when all riſk of fermentation ceaſes. Then it ſhould be put into good ſweet caſks, and in three years from that time is fit for bottling. Old wine caſks are to be preferred; thoſe which contained rum are ruinous to cider. Large earthen jars might be made with or without glazing, which would be preferable to any wooden veſſels whatever. This is the Engliſh method of making cider, and when compared with the haſty proceſs uſual in America, no wonder their cider ſo infinitely excels ours. *Daily Advertiſer.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Propoſals for printing this paper ſtipulated, that it ſhould "*be publiſhed at the ſeat of the federal government*:"—Purſuant to this engagement, "THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES" will, from the beginning of NOVEMBER next, be publiſhed at PHILADELPHIA.

The Subſcribers, who may pleaſe to continue their patronage of the Publication, will be ſupplied from Philadelphia as ſoon as poſſible after it is out of the preſs, on the preſent terms.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, preſent the Public with the Firſt Claſs of the *Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Repreſentatives' Chamber*, in Boſton, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars,*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head, Court-Street*, and at other places as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boſton, July 28, 8790.

NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 PRIZE of	£. 3000		£. 3000
1	2000		2000
2	1000		2000
4	500		2000
6	300		1800
12	200		2400
40	100		4000
80	50		4000
200	20		4000
330	10		3300
7000	2 10s.		17500
7676 *Prizes,* 15324 *Blanks.*	23000 Tickets, at 40s. each		£. 46000

Subject to a deduction of 15 per Cent.

THIS LOTTERY is for the purpoſe of raiſing the reſidue of the ſum, granted by an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New York, paſſed 8th of February, 1790, to defray the expences incurred by the Corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY-HALL,

The drawing will commence on the *Firſt Monday in January next*, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the end of the drawing; and the prizes will be paid by the Managers.

Tickets are to be ſold by the Subſcribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, September 1, 1790.

PURSUANT to a Reſolve or act of Congreſs of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the deſtruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the houſe occupied by the ſubſcriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was conſumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. liſt below, all which were deſtroyed by the ſaid fire: Therefore if any perſon, hath any objection why the ſaid Certificates ſhould not be renewed, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs, they muſt make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates deſtroyed in the houſe of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

1778.	No.			Dols.
March 13.	1636	1	Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York,	600
	1673	1	ditto. do.	600
			Dollars,	1200.

In teſtimony whereof I have ſigned the preſent for publication. HOLKER.

New-York, July 26th, 1790.

NOTICE.

☞ *ALL perſons having demands againſt the Houſehold of the PRESIDENT of the United States, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts for ſettlement, at his late Dwelling in* Broad-Way, *before the 15th of September.* Auguſt 31, 1790

NOTICE.

THE Managers give Notice, that the Drawing of the New-York City Lottery, concluded this day, and that an accurate liſt of the fortunate Numbers will be publiſhed with all poſſible expedition. The Prizes will be paid by the reſpective Managers, on Monday the 20th inſtant, agreeable to the conditions of the Lottery. *September 4.*